

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

NO. 52.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business).
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill, NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. (f-39)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed for FIVE SHILLINGS.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. (f-51)

F. W. BATHRICK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie, Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-31)

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 20th, 1855. (f-36)

T. BOTSFORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. (f-43)

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c., OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COURT HOUSE OFFICE, Toronto.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. (f-31)

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (f-23)

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ELECTRIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. (f-69)

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accommodation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. (f-1)

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1853. (f-17)

ANGUS MINTOSH,
ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W.
Holland Landing, C. W. (f-116)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

A. M. HALL,
RESPECTFULLY announces that in addition to his Confectionery he has fitted up an Oyster Saloon for the accommodation of Ladies as well as Gentlemen.
Fresh Oysters kept constantly on hand.
Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1855. (f-36)

Mansion House, Sharon,
KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of Travellers. Good sheds and stabling.
Sharon, June 14, 1855. (f-19)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1855. (f-37)

New Pottery.
PROSPECT Street Newmarket, opposite the Methodist Chapel. Now on hand at the above Pottery, any quantity of Stove Pipe Bricks for partitions together with every description of Pottery. For Sale cheap.
Newmarket, Oct. 16, 1855. (f-37)

Dr. E. P. Kermott,
ELECTRIC Physician, and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he is now prepared to treat Diseases of any kind, on the Reform Principle, without the use of "MINERAL POISONS."
Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancer, Fever Sore, and Old Sores of any kind, that if he undertakes to cure them, no charge will be made unless cured.
Vegetable Medicines For sale at his Office, Wholesale & Retail, &c.
Newmarket, March 22, 1855. (f-48)

POETRY.

The Better Land.

"I hear thee speak of a better land,
Thou call'st the children a happy band;
Mother! O where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not seek it and weep no more?
Is it not where the flowers of the orange blow,
And the fire flies glimmer through the mistle boughs?
Not there, not there, my child."

"Is it where the feathery palm-trees rise
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or, 'midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
And strange bright birds on their starry wings,
Bear the rich hues all glorious things,
Not there, not there, my child."

"Is it far far away in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the sun are dim,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand—
Is it there sweet mother! that better land!
Not there, not there, my child."

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy!
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy;
Heaven cannot picture a world so fair,
Sorrow and death may not enter there,
Time doth not breathe on its fruitless bloom,
Far, beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb,
Is there, 'tis there, my child."

Mrs. HERMAN.

Mrs. Herman (Felicity Dorthia Brown) was born at Liverpool, 1793. The family removed into Wales, when she was quite young, and was probably from this pretty little mountainous country, that she imbibed that tone of the beautiful in nature, which characterizes nearly all her productions. Very early in life she evinced considerable talent in poetizing, and we find her at the age of 15 publishing a small volume of the effusions. In the 19th year she published another volume and about the same time, gave in exchange her maiden name Brown, for the more poetical one of Herman, by marrying a Captain in the English Navy of that name. Her marriage seems to have brought with it, few of those common joys, which hymen is said to shower upon his devotees. Her marriage was not a kindred spirit for her—to her belonged, if not a lofty, yet a noble mind; he was in all probability a real "Old English Tar," a bluff hardy mariner, more in love with the wild sea-singing poetry, than his wife's *Æolian Lyre*. His health declined—he wanted to Italy to recruit it, leaving his accomplished wife behind, never to see her again beneath the clouds.

Italy was his last home—a lovely a sacred land, but not so lovely as the bosom of his wife would have been to a more genial husband. The remainder of her life seems to have been spent in publishing numerous poetical works, and in training her family of five boys, in both of which occupations she seems to have been very assiduous.

"Fair admirable woman and sweet poetess died on the 6th of May 1835, her hope in Christ proving as an anchor to her soul. On her tomb we find inscribed the following stanza from one of her own hopeful dirges.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit! rest thee now!
Even while with us thy footsteps tread,
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust to its narrow house beneath!
Sunk to its place on high!
They that have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die."

ABOLFE.

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ABOLFE.

LITERATURE.

The Fall of Pride; OR HEIRESS OF STANWOOD HALL.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

Continued.

All she could learn however, of him was that he had had the pleasure of touching the piano. This, the landlady thought, was much, little dreaming of the sensation Churchill had created. However, as day after day the young man repeated his visits to the family mansion of the Stanwoods, Mrs. Thompson began to suspect that he met with a warm reception.

In fact, within a week's time, Churchill had grown exceedingly in the good graces of Mr. Stanwood and his daughter. His subsequent visits resulted most favorable, for each day their reception and admiration increased, and their attachment to him became more fixed.

"They found him more highly gifted and accomplished than even his first impression would have led them to believe, and they discovered in his disposition qualities of noble generosity and devoted courage, of which at first they had little dreamed.

Although Churchill could not but smile at Mr. Stanwood's aristocratic pride, he saw many things in him to admire. The principal of these was his disinterested, devoted love for his daughter, the only remaining member of his family. She was the old gentleman's earthly idol; in her were centered all his hopes and joys. To make her the amiable, accomplished girl she was, he had given time and money which other fathers would have devoted to less elevated objects. Besides this admirable trait, Mr. Stanwood possessed one of the noblest qualities of the human heart—a firm, religious uncompromising spirit of integrity.

But the daughter was Churchill's favorite study. With the instinctive faculty of reading which character he possessed, he saw at once that she was as fair at heart as in her outward form. With a high energetic cultivated, enthusiastic mind, she possessed a soul composed of gentleness, purity and love—the three great and heavenly qualifications which adorn the sex.

I need not speak of the constancy and pleasure with which Churchill paid to this fair being his diurnal visits, nor dwell upon the delight his presence and attentions afforded Sophronia. A strong and mutual attachment soon grew up between them. At first the young man confined his visits to an hour or so, which he devoted to music with Sophronia; but soon, when he learned that she was fond of Italian Literature, he read Petrarch, Tasso, and Dante with her, and explained to her their beauties. Next, leaving the world of music and poetry, they began to look to themselves alone for enjoyment, and to exchange the thoughts of others for their own. Their conversation was on various subjects. Churchill had travelled much, and his discourse proved a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction to Sophronia. Then, deserting the parlor and library for more congenial presence of Nature, the two rambled together over the fields, where everything, from the warm sunshine, which shed its influence over all, to the joyous chirping of the smallest bird, inspired them with love.

Mr. Stanwood saw not all this, yet he saw enough to alarm him, had he not placed implicit confidence in the honor of his guest. He saw the pleasure Sophronia took in his society, yet he dreamed not of her danger. In his joy to behold the happy friendship of the two, he thought not of their love. Yet in the course of six weeks, the hearts of Sophronia Stanwood and Charles Churchill had grown, as it were together. They were the world to each other. Their love was mutual, ardent, holy and sincere. Still no words had passed between them on the subject; actions, looks and sighs had been their language. And those had taught them both that they loved and were beloved.

One evening, however, in a happy moment, Churchill opened his heart to Sophronia and told her all. He said he felt that it might be wrong in him—he knew it was presumptuous; but that she had ever been so kind to him and so dear, that he had been unable to tear himself away, or to withhold love. This confession, made with such earnestness and tenderness of manner, was a source of happiness to Sophronia amounting almost to ecstasy. She had believed and hoped that she was beloved, but now she knew it was so and to hear such words of affection fall from Churchill's lips, to her was happiness itself. In return, when he asked her if she could love such a man as he, she allowed him to fold her to his heart, while she murmured that she did.

From that time Churchill and Sophronia were nearer than ever. Yet trials awaited them. Mr. Stanwood's eyes were opened at last, and he saw with alarm how far matters had progressed. Churchill had told him frankly more than once that he had neither family nor fortune; that until then he had been a wanderer—a citizen of the world; and the aristocratic old gentleman could not think of giving his daughter, his only child and heir to such a man! As a friend Mr. Stanwood respected and admired Churchill; but he could never be his son. And he told him so; and said the same to Sophronia. Then, when he learned that word of love had already passed between them, he reproached Churchill bitterly for taking advantage of Sophronia's artlessness and youth, and of his, an old man's blindness. It was not kind it was not right in him, he said, to enter his house to destroy its peace forever, by winning his daughter's heart and he requested him never to darken the threshold again.

"Mr. Stanwood," said Churchill, earnestly, "I love your daughter; I have taken no mean advantage. Now I can give her all my heart, and I can joyfully devote myself to make her happy. If this is not enough to satisfy you, then I must indeed despair. Yet, believe me sir, he added, with a smile of strange meaning, 'that day will come when you will regret this rash and selfish decision!'

His words had no effect on the proud old man. Churchill left; but it was not before he had seen Sophronia, and planned a clandestine meeting to take place a week from that night. He went home and directed his landlady Mrs. Thompson, to put his wardrobe in order and to keep it so during his absence. He was going on a journey, and would probably be gone a week.

I need not pause to portray the loneliness and misery of Sophronia as days passed, and Churchill was her companion, her instructor and her guide no more. It was the hope of a future and happy re-union alone that sustained her.

Her father conversed with her, and labored to convince her that the course he had pursued was for her good. She could not see it so; for she valued happiness more highly than influence, or station, or wealth; and she felt that happiness could not be hers without the man she loved.

"He is noble—he is worthy!" she would reply. "You yourself admire his talents and his superior accomplishments. What more could you require?"

"Family and fortune!" replied the old gentleman with an air of dignified firmness. "Such are love and pride!"

But the fond father's dreams of pride and his schemes of family aggrandisement, were destined to be disturbed.

One day he received a hasty letter from his lawyer in New York. As he pursued its contents his features became pale with consternation, and drops of sweat started from his brow. Half an hour after, having overcome the agitation occasioned by the reception of the news, the old man entered his daughter's apartment.

"Sophronia," said he in a calm tone, "I have an affair of deep interest to communicate to you. Many fathers would keep such matters concealed from their families till the last moment. But I think it is better that you should know it at once, that should calamity come upon us, you may be prepared."

Alarmed at her father's manner rather than his words, Sophronia sat down by his side, ready to hear the worst.

"We are threatened," said he, "with a terrible misfortune."

"In what?" gasped Sophronia.
"In the loss of property!"
Sophronia breathed more easily.
"I feared," she said, with a smile, "that it was something worse. But how is it?"
"I feared," she said, with a smile, "that it was something worse. But how is it?"

"Let me tell you the story from the beginning," replied Mr. Stanwood, "that you may understand it clearly. You have heard me tell how I came into the possession of this estate, have you not?"

"Yes father. If I remember rightly, it once belonged to a cousin of your father's. They two were the only living representatives of the Stanwood family. Your father's cousin was the elder of the two, and he was very rich; but in making a voyage to Europe he was lost at sea, and the property became the possession of his only relative, your father."

"You have a good memory, Sophronia. That is the account I have given you of the inheritance. But I was wrong."

"Wrong? How so?"
"My father's cousin was not lost."

"Indeed! What had become of him then?"
"He was cast away, and picked up by a Spanish merchant ship. On board however was a young American lady who was saved from the wreck through his instrumentality. It seems that he married this lady; low or when, my lawyer does not state. Soon after however—in England, I think—my father's cousin died. He had a posthumous child."

"That child and his mother are now both dead, but a son of that child is still living—and he has returned to lay claim to his grandfather's estate."

"And are you sure this is true, father?" asked Sophronia.

"Mr. Robertson, my lawyer states that the young man who lays claim to the property has papers by which he can prove the identity of his grandmother to him; and his direct and legitimate descent from that couple. If so, this property we have so long, Sophronia, is not, and never has been ours; and will be taken from us."

"It will be hard, father," replied Sophronia, calmly, "but it will be just."

"True, true! and the will of the Lord be done! Yet I cannot realize it. I seem to me that there must be an imposition somewhere."

"But if not, father—"
"If not we will be beggars!"

The old man bowed his head and uttered a half suppressed groan.

Sophronia was thinking of her lover, Charles Churchill, and of the vanity of her father's pride and ambition, when he rejected him because he was not rich!

"That very day Mr. Stanwood set out to visit his lawyer to learn further particulars concerning the sudden and dangerous claim to his estate. He returned home on the following morning, worn out with perplexing cares and sickening anxieties. He learned that the rightful heir, as he termed himself, was ready to substantiate his claims, and to prosecute his suit immediately, if the property in dispute was not peaceably delivered."

Mr. Stanwood's only hope was that some flaw in the prosecution would prove the pretended heir to be an impostor and set the matter at rest for ever. He gave directions to his lawyer to spare no expense of trouble in diving to the bottom—to the very foundation of the claim—and in submitting every part to the severest scrutiny, while the property was to be defended as if the rightful inheritance of Mr. Stanwood.

"Nothing shall be left undone that can be done," said the old gentleman to his daughter on his return. "Then if it will be the will of heaven, we will give up the estate without a murmur."

"And you will not let the business trouble you much, I hope, dear father?"
"How can I help it? How can I see you become a victim Sophronia?"
"How a victim?"

"A victim of misfortune—of poverty—of scorn, perhaps!" groaned the old man. "O God! let this cup pass from me! Devote not my darling child to misery and want—but yet thy will be done!"

"Father it will not be," said Sophronia, in accents of hope and of holy resignation. "If our worldly goods be taken from us, we can yet be happy. A smaller and humbler dwelling will contain us dear father, and contentment may visit us there. We will forget all worldly luxuries, and banish all dreams of ambition and pride; and living together—"
"Peace, my noble child!" murmured the old man, folding his daughter in his arms. "You are more wise than I; your views more wisely elevated; your religion more exalted and refined. But yet—how can I contemplate the reality? how can I see this goodly heritage torn from the possession of my family forever?"

And the old man shed scalded tears upon his daughter's neck; tears of bitter anguish of love, of fond devotion and of struggling pride. His heroic daughter strove to console him, and left him at length more calm.

To be Continued.

destitute of sufficient energy to earn their own cigars and "Maccassar," proffering to dangle at the heels of a diamond wife, and meekly receive their allowance, as her mamma's prudent and her own inclination may suggest.

It is out of my power to express to you the veneration I feel for such a dignified donkey; Mr. Punch if I owned him, I imagine I should slip my bridle (bridle).—Fanny Fern.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Jan. 24.
The Baltic arrived to-day.
London.—Money in less demand.
Consols declined to 88½ a 86½.
The East India Company have reduced their rates of exchange.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Breadstuffs active, with a slight advance. Western Canal Flour, 41s a 42s; Ohio, 43s a 44s 6d. White Wheat, 11s 3d; Red, 10s a 11s 3d. White Corn, 48s; Yellow, 42s 6d; Mixed, 42s. Beef firm. Pork unchanged. Lard wanted: market cleared at 69½.

LATEST.—LONDON, SATURDAY.—Advice from Monte Video, of November 25, announces a revolution. The city, for fourteen days, was the scene of a bloody conflict 100 killed, and a much larger number wounded. Order was restored on the 25th, when Mance and his revolutionary party embarked for Buenos Ayres, in a steamer, in conformity with demands. Diplomatic agents resident at Monte Video, and foreigners, maintained a strict neutrality.

Overland Indian Mails arrived at Marseilles—news unimportant.
Peace rumors flying about.
Russia's term of decision has been extended to January 18. Berlin and Vienna rumors no further concessions. On the other hand it is asserted that formal conferences are sitting at St. Petersburg to discuss the propositions, and are attended by Nesselrode, Esterhazy, Zeback and Sommar.

The Independence Belge publishes the text of the allied propositions.
General Orléans says that Austria will neither accept nor reject, but will send Count Stokoburg to Vienna with counter propositions.

The latest rumors speak more favorably of the prospects. Denmark announces her continued neutrality, and has no connection with the Swedish alliance.
Nothing from the Crimea.
Omar Pasha remains at Redoubt Ketch, shut up by winter and the Russians.

Napoleon again threatens to go personally to the war.
Richard Cobden has published a new Peace Pamphlet.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3, 1856.

Great council of war has been concluded. It has transpired that Russian tactics for the approaching campaign have undergone important modifications. Orders sent from headquarters seem to indicate the intention to head off the Crimea. A part of the troops had been ordered to reinforce Mouraviev, and others to join the grand army of the centre.

Kix, 8th.—Our waters are still open, and trade between the lower Baltic ports and those of Russia is carried on with great activity.
An American ship had arrived at Wexla, and loading with hemp and yarn.

Further by the Africa.

New York, Jan. 24.
London, Jan. 8.—Lord Panmure has this day received a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his lordship by General Sir Wm. Colclington, K. C. B.:—

"SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 25.
"My Lord,—Notwithstanding the severe weather, the thermometer a few heights ago having fallen nearly to zero the general state of the army has continued good.
"The roads are in fair working order; and though the efficiency of the locomotive engines was impaired by the frost, the damage has been made good.

"The final operations on the docks have been somewhat delayed on our side by the influx of water and by the freezing of pumps.
"The fire from the forts on the north side of the harbor continues, and it is at times heavy, but the casualties I am happy to say, are few.
"There has been no movement of importance on the part of the enemy in our neighborhood of late.

"A detachment of French troops surprised a Cossack fort near Trilon a few days ago, killing several men, and the rest were taken prisoners.
"The general drill of the army makes good progress."

BALTIC PREPARATIONS.

Three ships are to be fitted out with all expedition. Cherborg is to arm the war screw transport Yonne of 1200 tons. The naval authorities of Cherborg have been ordered to arm three screw liners and three sailing frigates which are to be ready for the opening of the campaign in the Baltic in April next; and the five bomb vessels and the twelve gun boats which have returned from the last campaign in the Baltic are to form a part of the formidable expedition which is to operate in that sea next spring.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—The news from Sweden states that General Blosk, Minister of war in Norway and Commander-in-Chief of the army, has been directed to organize the Norwegian troops, in concert with the head of the war department at Stockholm.

The Swedish Journal *Faderlander*, reports under date of Stockholm Dec. 24, that unexampled activity reigns in every manufactory for producing articles necessary to the equipment of an army.

The Colonels of all the regiments have received orders to prepare their troops for marching at the first signal. The order was given secretly, but it was in its nature impossible of concealment.

All leaves of absence to officers have been refused.
Everybody here believes that in case the Allies should open war with vigor in the Baltic next spring, our Government will feel itself compelled to take an active part therein.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6th.—The following American vessels engaged by the French Government for the transport of troops and materials to the Crimea are now in the dock:—"Great Republic," "Queen of Chippewa," "Menarch of the Sea," "Ocean Herald," "Titan," "White Falcon," and "Astoria."

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The Amnesty which has

been granted to the Poles, also includes some foreigners, among whom there are ten Germans and three Frenchmen.

Colonel Montaut, had an audience with the Emperor yesterday.
The chances of an understanding between Prussia and Austria, appear to be increasing.

THE EAST.

MARSEILLES, Sunday.
The *Lougar* has arrived with Constantinople advices of the 27th, and Crimean letters of the 24th December.

The dispatches left at 9 a. m.
The steamer *France*, from Kamiesch, brought 18,000 cannon balls.
Marshal Pelissier does not leave the Crimea. General Maginot would hold his place in Paris.

There has been a thaw at Sebastopol.
The Russians have increased their fortifications over Inkermann, and have unmasked no batteries on the left of Tchernaya.

No ship-of-war was lost in the late storm.
Omar Pasha had arrived at Batoum. His replacement was discussed, but decided to be impossible. The army when near Kutais was for two days without supplies on account of the overflow of the rivers.

70 ships are loading at Constantinople with supplies and munitions for Sinchoun-Kaleh.
Ezroum is said to be in a bad state of defence, the fortifications having 20 pieces of cannon.

SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

BERLIN Sunday.
The Swedish preparations are exciting great alarm among the partisans of Russia.
The Swedish journals are almost unanimous in their praises of the treaty with the Western Powers.

The semi-official paper appeals to it as a reply to the reproach that Sweden was under the control of Russia.
Duke George of Mecklenburg Strölinz has arrived here from St. Petersburg, and we expect to see some immediate indications of this decision to be expected from Russia on Count Esterhazy's proposals.

The King of Bavaria is going to send a confidential agent to St. Petersburg, to support the representations made by Baron Seebach.
It is positively stated here, that the council of Turkey has been obtained to the neutralization of the Black Sea on the plan proposed by the Allies.

RUSSIA.
The *Post* Paris correspondent writes:—Intelligence from Russia is as warlike as ever. We have by telegraph that Prince Rodisco had passed through Berlin bringing important despatches from the Government of Washington to that of St. Petersburg.

There may be some meaning in these negotiations interesting to the Allies.
It is well known that the Americans have been employed by the Czar for some time past to build steam machinery, and forward war material, whilst it is said the two Governments are very friendly terms.

The members of a grand council of war assembled at St. Petersburg, are principally engaged on the question of the fortification of the strategic points of the empire.

The fortification of Kierno will be finished between this time and the end of the winter.
The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on January 1st, says, "Political news there is none, but a few words must be said respecting a dinner which Prince Gortschakoff a few days since gave to Baron Hess and other Austrian officers of the highest rank: Towards the end of the meal, Prince Gortschakoff proposed the health of Baron Hess, and at the same time expressed his heartfelt satisfaction that there was such an excellent understanding between the Russian and Austrian armies. In a word, the Russian Minister took ungenerous advantage of his position of host; and insinuated that the political opinions of his Majesty's principal Generals did not coincide with those entertained by his Majesty's ministers. Baron H. who is a good diplomatist as well as a skilful officer, replied that he was greatly flattered by the compliments paid him by the Prince, but took no notice whatever of the political part of his speech. Naturally, a public correspondent cannot mention his source of information, but you may be perfectly sure that the Emperor expressed extreme indignation when he learned that the Minister of a Foreign Power had dared to hint that his army disapproved of his policy in the Eastern question."

The hospital at Smyrna is fairly broken up. Almost all the patients have been removed to Runkio; all the senior officers have been informed by Col. Lefroy that government disposes with their services.

LETTER FROM A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.—The following is an extract from a private letter from a Russian nobleman attached to the court of the Emperor Alexander, to a relative in Paris:—"We suffer greatly from the war, and everybody desires peace—everybody would not consent to a peace dishonouring to Russia; nor to one which should diminish her power in any respect. Even those who opposed the war at the beginning, and were loud in their complaints at Menschikoff, now say the same thing. . . . We laugh at the grotesque idea of our Cabinet allowing itself to be influenced by the 'moral weight' of the German powers! They have none! If their moral power had counted for anything in our eyes, we should never have gone to war, for Austria and Prussia and all the German powers employed their 'moral power' to prevent us. But our old Chancellor Nesselrode thinks it politic to be civil to the said powers; and so our Emperor will probably return autograph replies to the letters he has received from them—but those letters will say nothing. . . . We are all pleased to see how firm the Czar remains in the midst of the disasters that befall him. He even belied the ruins of Sebastopol without any real discouragement. . . . Peace is not seriously thought of here, and all that is said about it in England, and France and Germany, is still, I doubt even if there will be any negotiations, but if there be, depend upon it they will be undertaken on our part merely to gain some secondary object—not at all for peace."

New Advertisements.

Wheat—Joseph Bogart.
For Sale—Dixon & Birchard.
Found—New Era Office.
Merchant Tailor—J. Leishman.
For Sale—D. Ramsden.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Jan. 25th, 1856.

Editorial matter has been crowded out of this issue, to make room for correspondence.

The Baltimore Republican says, a family of 11 persons, who resided in a miserable shanty near that city, were all frozen to death, during one of the cold nights last week.

JOSEPH HARTMAN, Esq., M. P. P., has again been elected Warden for the United Counties of York and Peel. The report of the opening of the Council, will be found elsewhere in today's issue.

The Globe says—we understand that Lord Bury is no longer Secretary to the Governor General. He merely holds office until his successor is appointed. We understand that his Lordship intends remaining in Canada.

The Aurora celebration, in connection with the Whitechurch Division S. of T., came off on Wednesday evening last, the 20th ult., with great eclat. The speakers on the occasion were Rev. Mr. Karshaw, Rev. Mr. Caswell, Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., Mr. Peter Pearson and Dr. Geikie. Want of space prevents our giving a report of the speeches this week. The "creatas comforts," provided by the ladies, were of a description to satisfy the appetite of the most greedy epicurean.

We clip the following from the last issue of the Canada Gazette:

Eight Battalion, York.—To be Major: Captain Samuel Herold.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Wellington Selby, Rancellier McCarthy, and Thos. Boyer, vice Herold promoted, Wilson, out of limits, and resigned.

To be Lieutenants: Thomas Selby, Rowland Wilson, Wm. Harrold, Rodney Wilson, vice Thomas Evans, out of limits, Wellington Evans, resigned, and Selby McCarthy and Boyer promoted.

Attention is directed to the advertisement calling a public meeting, to be held in the Court House to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock p. m., in reference to the incorporation of Newmarket.

We would also remind our readers that the meeting to take into consideration the propriety of assisting Dr. Ford to again rebuild his mill, takes place this evening. Dr. Ford we understand, does not like the idea of a gratuitous donation, but would far rather if anything is to be done in the matter, that a few capitalists would advance him a sufficient amount to accomplish the object, at a fair rate of interest, on sufficient time to redeem the security—something on the principle that money was loaned by citizens of Toronto to Messrs Jacques & Hay, at the time their premises were consumed by fire last year. We understand that Dr. Ford is proceeding with the erection of his Saw Mill, and will have it in active operation early next spring.

THE AGRICULTURIST.—No. one of Vol. 8, of this monthly, is before us. We observe that Messrs. Wiman & Co., have become its publishers; but the issue is still to be conducted by Wm. McDougall, Esq., assisted by Prof. Buckland of Toronto University. The typography of the Agriculturist is very much improved in general appearance, while its original and selected articles teem with just such information as the farming community should possess. Names as subscribers handed to Mr. J. W. Collins will be forwarded to the publishers.

Cadets' Public Meeting.

The Cadets of Temperance, of Newmarket Section, assisted by the Temperance Juvenile Association, held a public meeting in the Christian Church, on Friday evening last, the 25th ult. The meeting opened by calling Mr. Peter Pearson to the Chair. On the platform we noticed Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., Rev. Thos. Baker, Elder Willson, Mr. J. W. Collins and Mr. Rogers.

After singing the opening ode and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baker, the chairman said, it gave him great pleasure to meet so many of his friends in that capacity, at the commencement of another year, to celebrate an occasion like the present. And it must also be pleasing to others to see so many uniting together, to build up so good a cause. There were so many old runnies in the land, that there was no other way to reclaim them but by a Prohibitory Liquor Law. But when these run drinkers are gone, then these sober people would rise up to take their places. He said it would be a glorious day for Newmarket, when a Prohibitory Liquor Law was enacted; and he thought the ladies could do much towards procuring that law. One woman, in a cause like this, was equal to 71 men. A petition backed by 500 women he would consider better than if supported by 1000 men. His worthy friend to his left, (Mr. Hartman), had received a petition from the mothers, wives and daughters of Tecumseh containing 500 names. It would give him great pleasure to see every mother and daughter in this community, put their names to such a petition.

The Chairman then called upon Master Elias Monkman, who recited an "appal on behalf of the cause of temperance—exhibiting the painful effects of intoxicating liquors upon the human family." He delivered it in a clear and fluent style.

Choir.—"Away the bowl!"
Masters S. P. Caldwell and Wm. Adams followed with a dialogue on "Temperance and Total Abstinence."

Choir.—"It's the Still!"
A piece of poetry was next recited by Master Caldwell, who was followed by Master Adams delivering an essay on the "use of Tobacco"—creating considerable mirth.

Choir.—"Sparkling and bright."
Then followed an amusing dialogue, recited by Masters Nash, Caldwell, Adams, Monkman, and Baper, setting forth the evils of leading an intemperate life, and the advantages arising from total abstinence. The different parts in this dialogue were well sustained, and the act-

ors, at the conclusion, were loudly applauded. Choir.—"Song of Temperance."

The Chairman, then, in a very happy manner introduced Joseph Hartman Esq., to the assembly.

Mr. Hartman commenced by saying he came more to listen than to be listened to. He said he had been reading an article that day about a certain clergyman who had been summoned to preach before an eccentric monarch, who was to furnish the text. The day and hour arrived for the sermon to be delivered; but still no text had been furnished; and finally the minister ascended the steps to the pulpit, and there found a blank slip of paper. The clergyman, however, was not very little disconcerted, and went on and preached a telling sermon. He (Mr. H.) could not say the same, as abundant texts had already been furnished him sitting there this evening. Although the night was cold; he believed there were very few present who regretted the time they had spent; for his own part he felt well paid. Mr. Chairman, he said, if we ever expect, if we ever hope, to effectually urge the Temperance cause, it must be commenced with those young boys and girls who have not yet learnt bad habits. He always liked to meet upon a temperance platform, where men of different religious and political views could unite to promote a great principle. He then referred to the fact of an increase in moderate drinkers; and it was only through the influence of society, that these moderate drinkers had not become open drunkards. He was glad to see the young people of Newmarket taking so determined a stand on behalf of their principles; and hoped they would remain firm to the cause they had espoused. One reason why he liked the simple bage worn by the order was, it helped to strengthen their principles; when once an open profession was made, they did not like to back out. We all see every day the effect, sir, of indulging in intoxicating drinks, and the reports of our prison houses and jails afford additional evidence to the already painful category of crime. A few years ago, when temperance people maintained that one third or one half of the crimes committed were traceable to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, they were set down as fanatics; but the day has come when even the Judge on the Bench admits that nine-tenths were indirectly or directly traceable to indulging in intoxicating beverages. The Judge at the opening of the Assize Court for these Counties, although not a temperance man, deplored the evils of intemperance, and attributed "its origin to the sinful nature of the human heart,"—and also frankly admit "that a very large proportion of the criminal cases on trial were directly traceable to the use of spirituous liquors. And it was ascertained, at the conclusion of the Assizes, that every case brought before the Grand Jury—in which true bills were found—were traceable to intoxication. These were painful facts; but he was happy to say the list, as a whole, was very much diminished. (Hear, Hear.) The speaker then referred to the case of murder which occurred a short time ago near the King Station; and the perpetrator was sentenced to Penitentiary for Two years. It appears, both the man and his wife were intoxicated when the deed was committed. Mr. Hartman then said, while contemplating such scenes, he often wished he had the language and power to arouse the energies of the people on this subject. We see around us our friends and relatives, one after another, dragged down to a state of degradation, all through the effect of a practice that had not one redeeming quality. He was happy to see such a noble band of young people determined to lead a temperate life, and he also felt happy in the reflection, that the next generation would see a change for the better, in this good cause. (Cheers.) While sitting here this evening, reminiscences of the past had been called to his recollection; many who set out in life with the chairman, himself and others he could see in the assembly, had been suddenly called from the scenes of this world, through the debilitating cup; others, with equally fair prospects with him, were reduced to a state of beggary. What safety have we, then, in a community, where liquors are sold? Our families and friends are continually exposed; and we ought to use every exertion to suppress the traffic. Had we a prohibitory Liquor Law, the anxiety of parents, to a great extent, would be relieved. (Hear, Hear.) The speaker then suggested some useful hints to the members of the Section, showing how they might win over members who had grown cold or fallen off; and concluded amid loud applause by urging them to be faithful to the cause they had espoused.

The Chairman then said, the doors of the Division Room were always open to receive new members; and the doors of the Section were open to receive new cadets. He would, also, say the Newmarket Juvenile Temperance Association numbered about 60, and they were ready to receive additions thereto. In reference to a remark made by his good friend (Mr. Hartman) about individuals who had started in life with them, he could recollect young men who, at that time, bought farms and cleared them up; but not making money as fast as they wanted to, had afterwards went to tavern-keeping. Those parties, in the end, swallowed their farms, houses, cattle, fences, stumps, and all.

Rev. Mr. Baker.—They must have had large throats.—Roars of laughter.

The chairman continued.—Yes, they had; and to add to the painful list, some had even been brought to the gallows. These were reminiscences in his own recollection. He also recollected when the first temperance society was established in this part of the country, when they were obliged to apply to Magistrates for protection. A great change, however, had been wrought; and we could now see ministers of various denominations and persons of various political opinions, as his good friend Mr. Hartman observed, uniting upon one platform, to promote this cause.—(Hear, Hear.) The Chairman then called upon Elder Willson, to address the meeting.

Elder Willson, on rising stated he only wanted to relate one little instance that came under his notice a short time since, while traveling in the west, of the power Alcohol obtains over its victims. An individual well known in this community, who some time since removed from this locality in order to get away from old associations went to Georgetown. For a while he mastered his passion; but at length gave way, which resulted in a separation between him and his wife. This caused him to again give it up; his wife again received him. He again gave way—his wife again left him. He therefore found, to live where liquors were sold and lead a temperate life would be impossible,—and then resolved to leave his native country—leave all those asso-

ciations which were near and dear to him, in order that he might conquer his passion, and immigrate to a foreign land—to a land where the cup would not be in his reach. And he actually went to the State of Maine, where he is now residing. This showed conclusively how powerful the appetite, when once the passions became aroused,—and he hoped eventually to see a Maine Law for Canada adopted by our Legislature.—Applause.

The Chairman next introduced the Rev. Thos. Baker to the meeting.

Mr. Baker commenced by saying he had been invited this evening for the express purpose of addressing the Cadets. He must tell them they were under especial favor to those who were acting with them as guardians. He could also congratulate them on the manner in which they had performed their part in contributing to the evening's entertainment.—The Rev. Gentleman then referred to the different pieces recited, and applied the truths they inculcated. He also spoke of the influence of the Ladies; and hoped they would exert themselves to promote the cause of temperance. The Rev. Gentleman addressed the meeting at some length, interspersing his speech very happily with interesting anecdotes calculated to instruct as well as please; and we are sorry that our limited space will not allow a full report. He was frequently cheered during the delivery of his address.

Mr. Collins rose to move a resolution, seconded by Elder Willson. "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair, and that Mr. Eli Irwin do take the same." Carried.

On Mr. Irwin taking the Chair, Mr. Collins moved, seconded by Mr. Hartman, "That a vote of thanks be rendered the Chairman for the efficient manner he had discharged the duties of the same."—Carried.

Mr. Peter Pearson replied.

A collection was taken up to aid the Cadets in defraying the expenses of the evening, which amounted £21 2s 9d.

The meeting then adjourned,—all, apparently, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

East Gwillimbury Council.

Mr. Willson moved for leave to introduce a By-Law limiting the number of Houses of Public Entertainment in this Township, and for other purposes.—Granted.

The By-Law was then introduced and the Council went into committee of the whole, on the same.—Mr. Bowman in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Stiles the number of Tavern Licenses to be issued were limited at twelve.

Mr. Willson said he had a disposition to reduce the Licenses to make men honest.—Although money was more plentiful, everything was higher. The past year some parties had not taken out a license at all. He thought it wrong to tax the Tavern Keepers so high as to induce them to smuggle. True, they laid themselves open to the law, but people did not like to make disturbance between neighbors.

Mr. Stiles thought the license was fixed no higher than when they were obtained at Toronto, and he believed they were something less.

Mr. Willson thought it actually too high. They had no way of making up what they lose on former prices. Wages were higher—rent higher, in fact every necessary of life, nearly, was higher; and by reducing the tax, these men would come forward, and this would give us money in the exchequer to carry on the business of the Township. The business at the Landing had very materially declined, particularly since the Landing wheat-buyers had gone to Bradford to make purchases.

Mr. Stiles said he was aware there was considerable decrease in the travel on Yonge Street; but he believed there was very little falling off in this Township. He was afraid that if the licenses were reduced, drunkenness would increase. He did not, however, wish to dictate.

Mr. Holborn thought public conduct harmonized with the statements of Mr. Willson. Parties had been selling the whole year without license; and the public had paid no attention to them. This was proof, to a certain extent, that the people thought them too high; and he would be willing to vote for a slight reduction.

Mr. Willson moved that the license at the Landing be reduced to £6.

Mr. Powell moved an amendment that the license for this year be fixed at £9.

Mr. Holborn moved an amendment to the amendment, that the license be fixed at £8, for the Landing; and on a division, this amendment was carried.

On motion of Mr. Holborn, seconded by Powell, they were reduced to £8 on Queen Street; and £5 on Union Street and Burchard-town.

Mr. Holborn moved that the Shop License at the Landing be £6.—Carried.

Mr. Holborn moved that the Shop License at Sharon be £6.

Mr. Stiles moved in amendment, that they be reduced to £5 in Sharon.—Carried.

Mr. Willson moved that the Shop License at Burchard-town be reduced to £4.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Powell the committee then rose and reported the By-Law, which was again read forthwith and adopted.

Mr. Willson moved for leave to introduce a petition from Hy. Chapman.—Granted.

The petition prayed for leave to cut the timber on the Town Line between King and East Gwillimbury.

The Council then went into committee of the whole on the petition, when a resolution was adopted, requesting the Reeve to correspond with the Reeve of King, on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the committee rose, and the resolution was reported to the Council, which was then adopted.

The Clerk having signified his intention of resigning—

Mr. Holborn moved, seconded by Mr. Powell, "That Mr. John T. Stokes be appointed in his place."

Mr. Willson moved an amendment, "that Mr. John D. Willson be appointed, but failing to obtain a second, the original motion was carried."

Mr. Willson moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, "That when this Council adjourns, it stand adjourned until the 8th of March next."—Carried.

Mr. Willson brought in a petition from Mr. Chapman, praying for leave to take clay from the road along Lots 103 and 106, near the Landing. Leave was given by paying in ad-

vance to the Township Treasurer the sum of £4 per year.

On motion of Mr. Holborn seconded by Mr. Willson leave was given for the Clerk to retire, so soon as he had made over all books, papers, and money, to his successor, belonging to this Township in his possession.

The Council then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Esq.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—The Message of the 11th inst., (published in Toronto and edited by the gentleman whose name is at the head of this letter,) contained an editorial attack upon the Representative of North York, of peculiar acrimony; and although vague and rambling, calculated to do mischief,—because on that very account, the more difficult to answer. But I am glad to perceive in the Message of the 18th, a letter from Mr. Hartman, containing the most triumphant refutation it has ever been my lot to read, to charges so extended and diffuse. It is not my intention (as, indeed, after Mr. Hartman's reply it is unnecessary) to enter into the merits of this attack; but I think it may be as well in the present state of public affairs, to put the editors of N. York on their guard against attacks of this description, which are made for the express purpose of envenoming and poisoning them. The editor of the Message knew perfectly well that Mr. Hartman was innocent of those charges, but thought to outstrip him into some admission and thereby embarrass and damage him in the opinion of his constituents; and he may yet persevere in the attempt. Be mine the province to caution them and expose his objects.

The editor of the Message dined at a public dinner given at Aurora to Joseph Hartman, Esq., last year, and in conversation with numbers of the gentlemen present, eulogized Mr. Hartman—praised all his public acts, and gave him credit for patriotic motives and unimpeachable integrity. In a speech too, delivered on that occasion, he flattered and praised him almost in fulsome terms, and endorsed all his votes and acts up to that day—

which was subsequent to the commission of the offences he now wishes us to believe that Mr. Hartman ought to forfeit our confidence for. Then, as nothing can alter the record of Parliamentary proceedings, and these we see contain no grounds for such charges, what can be the motives to induce Wm. Lyon Mackenzie thus to arraign Mr. Hartman and put him upon his trial? It must be of some importance, or he would not hazard the almost certainty of some one recollecting his speech and conversation at Aurora; and thereby making public the fallacy—may, impossibility of supposing that he himself believed any one of these charges well founded. Can it be that the modest Wm. has a design on his own account, upon our suffrages on a future occasion? or can it be that he entertains the same design on behalf of some friend or relative?—Who knows? But be it as it may, when an avowed Reformer seeks to bring dissension into the Reform camp by false accusations, some motive which does not love the light lurks behind. So true is the old adage "That he is a fowl bird who dirt his own nest." Reformers I say unto you be cautious of this old rick.

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie in his concluding paragraph, has an attack upon young politicians, and accuses them of "trimming," "elasticity of conscience" and a "rage for office." Mr. Editor can any man believe that our old and indeed nearly obsolete politicians, amongst whom the rebuked Wm. may now expect to be reckoned, are as free from a "rage for office"? Does not the canker of disappointed ambition often in their old days induce them to commit acts, which, in their more vigorous and manly days, they would not stoop to? and as in this instance, to make charges which they know are untrue—to show their teeth where they cannot bite? In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say that in its present stage, this attack on Mr. Hartman, ushered in as it is with such a flourish of trumpets, reminds me of the quaint old proverb—"Panturunt monumtes?" but in place of "ridiculous monumtes" a ridiculous old Lyon is brought forth. But let the old Lyon beware of the fate of all old lions who have lost their teeth—to be devoured by their own Jackals when they are no longer able to provide them with game. And now electors of North York, I say unto you forward your votes for: of old Lyons and Jackals beware.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt Servt,
R. H. EVANS.

January 22nd, 1856.

Counties' Council.
(Reported for the Globe.)

JOSEPH HARTMAN, ESQ., M. P. P., ELECTED WARDEN.

The Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, met yesterday at 2 o'clock in their hall in the Court House.

The chair was taken by Mr. Elliot, the Clerk, who proceeded to read the names of the members, whose certificates he had received as follows:—

Albion.—Thomas Swinerton, Reeve; W. Hannah, Deputy Reeve.

Chinguacousy.—R. Smith, Reeve; Andrew Starratt, Deputy.

Caledon.—John Richardson, Reeve; Isaiah Falconer, Deputy.

Etobicoke.—Alexander McFarlane, Reeve; W. M. Russ, Deputy.

Georgina.—W. S. Turner, Reeve; Reuben Powell, Deputy.

G. Gwillimbury.—H. D. Stiles, Reeve; Gore of Toronto.—T. Clarke, Reeve.

King.—George Hughes, Reeve; W. Wells, Deputy.

Markham.—D. Reesor Reeve; George Pingle, Deputy.

Scarboro.—J. P. Wheeler, Reeve; W. Clarke, Deputy.

Vaughan.—J. W. Gamble, Reeve; D. Bridgford, Deputy.

Whitechurch.—Joseph Hartman, Reeve; J. R. Brown, Deputy.

York.—W. James, Reeve; W. Tyrrell, Deputy.

Village of Yorkville.—George Bostwick, Reeve.

Village of Brampton.—George Wright, Reeve.

The Clerk having stated that the first business was the election of Warden.

Mr. Bridgford moved that J. W. Gamble, Esq., be elected Warden for the year 1856. He said the gentleman he had named was well known. The propriety of changing the incumbent of the office had been variously advocated last year, and he hoped that the council, for the sake of consistency would adhere to that position and elect Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Price seconded the motion.

Mr. Wheeler rose to submit a counter motion, which he hoped would be adopted by the Council. He had the honor last year of nominating the late Warden, Joseph Hartman, Esq., and as that gentleman had discharged the duties of the office, he believed to the satisfaction of the majority of the Council, he did not see what the Council, in point of merit would gain by a change. Mr. Bridgford had expressed the hope that the Council would be consistent. To be consistent he (Mr. W.) thought they would do as they did last year, elect Mr. Hartman to fill the Warden's chair. The gentleman was well qualified, and no doubt was Mr. Gamble. It was useless to discuss their comparative merits, but as Mr. Hartman had, during last year, served the Counties honestly and faithfully, he considered that the best thing they could do was to elect him again. He did not think was to be gained by changing municipal officers, so long as they were able, willing and competent to serve. He moved, then, that Joseph Hartman, Esq., be elected Warden for the current year.

Mr. Stiles seconded the motion.

Mr. Bridgford remarked that last year the Reeve of Scarborough (Mr. Wheeler) had strenuously insisted on trying another as Warden. From what that gentleman had said last year, he had expected that no obstacle would have been thrown in the way of the election of Mr. Gamble this year.

The votes were then taken on the motion nominating Mr. Gamble, which was negatived by 14 to 13.

YAY.—Messrs. Bridgford, Falconer, Richardson, Pingle, Smith, Starratt, Wells, T. Clarke, Jos. Wright, Price, Geo. Wright, Turner and Hannah.—13.

NAY.—Messrs. Reesor, Brown, Hughes, Bostwick, Sprague, Wheeler, W. Clarke, Ross, McFarlane, Stiles, Tyrrel, James, Swinerton and Powell.—14.

The motion nominating Mr. Hartman was

composed an acrostic on its name. "The North York Sentinel was made to speak out the real sentiments of its originators. But the father of King like the god Saturn, wanted to devour his offspring as soon as born. The opposition to Hartman, was, his plebeian origin—his occupation and his incapacity to represent the interest of the Riding. What magic power has brought about the change? Now, a "vast majority of all our celebrated Statesmen, Authors, Artists, Ministers, Lawyers (Y. Doctors (Y) and men of Scientific attainments, come from the plow!" Mirabile dictu! Is our present member one of the "celebrated statesmen?" Have his services been such as to win over his political opponents, and entitle him to the gratitude of his country?—If so, I have no doubt but such honorable men as those who took strong sides against him at the late contest, will come out on our own like men. But if we are to have an opposition, let our Organ come out without fear or affection, in its true colors. Several numbers have already been issued,—why has it so long lying fire?

I have been with the Messrs. Pearsons and other old veterans of reform, when it was not safe to avow it. The Reform Press of Canada speaks of our present member as a man worthy of our confidence; and if those alluded to are of the same opinion, as "Plough Boy" seems to indicate, I see no reason why Reformers of North York should not be reunited.

In conclusion, Sir, I am much obliged for your generosity in allowing a political opponent the use of your columns.

Yours &c.,
GOLSA.

January, 18, 1856.

Sutton—Georgina.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—On Monday evening last the inhabitants of the otherwise quiet village of Sutton—Georgina,—were on the qui vive of excitement, owing to an entertainment given at Mr. Joseph Sheppard's Hotel, in the above named village, by the supporters and friends of the recently elected Councillors—in honor of their election generally—but more particularly of the appointment of William S. Turner, Esq., as Reeve.

After simple justice was done to a most abundant supply of most excellent Oysters, (accompanied by the usual *ceteras*)—C. H. Howard, Esq., presided as chairman, the usual loyal boasts followed—preceded by remarks from the several speakers, that evidently proved that talent is not confined entirely to cities, but shows itself (whenever occasion requires) in the back Townships of Georgina, and its enterprising and spirited neighbor North Gwillimbury, in a manner that agreeably surprised myself, as an invited guest on the evening in question.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt Servant,
R. H. EVANS.

January 22nd, 1856.

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Mr. Bridgford moved that J. W. Gamble, Esq., be elected Warden for the year 1856. He said the gentleman he had named was well known. The propriety of changing the incumbent of the office had been variously advocated last year, and he hoped that the council, for the sake of consistency would adhere to that position and elect Mr. Gamble.

Mr. Price seconded the motion.

Mr. Wheeler rose to submit a counter motion, which he hoped would be adopted by the Council. He had the honor last year of nominating the late Warden, Joseph Hartman, Esq., and as that gentleman had discharged the duties of the office, he believed to the satisfaction of the majority of the Council, he did not see what the Council, in point of merit would gain by a change. Mr. Bridgford had expressed the hope that the Council would be consistent. To be consistent he (Mr. W.) thought they would do as they did last year, elect Mr. Hartman to fill the Warden's chair. The gentleman was well qualified, and no doubt was Mr. Gamble. It was useless to discuss their comparative merits, but as Mr. Hartman had, during last year, served the Counties honestly and faithfully, he considered that the best thing they could do was to elect him again. He did not think was to be gained by changing municipal officers, so long as they were able, willing and competent to serve. He moved, then, that Joseph Hartman, Esq., be elected Warden for the current year.

Mr. Stiles seconded the motion.

AMUSEMENT.

A Turkish proverb says: "The devil tempts other men, but idle men tempt the devil."
To pronounce a man happy because he is rich, is just about as absurd as to call a man healthy because he has enough to eat. A very common mistake.

A learned doctor has given his opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise only to grow into women.

AN EXCELLENT REASON.—A lady, walking a few days since, on one of the wharves in New York, asked a sailor whom she met, why a ship was called "she." The son of Neptune replied that it was "because the rigging costs more than the hull!"

THE OTHER JORDAN.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that at a Sabbath School not many miles from that city, a few weeks ago a reverend gentleman, after exhorting the school most piously and affectionately for half an hour and then, by way of giving the pupils a chance to contribute their mite to the general glory of the occasion, he requested them to sing Jordan for him, expecting of course to hear "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." To his surprise the scholars, with one accord struck up "Jordan and a hard road to travel."

A MEAN MAN.—We have heard of mean men in our day, but no correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille mentions one to whom we must yield the palm:—"Talk about mean men! Why there's Bill Johnson, he's the meanest man I ever heard tell of—Bill was a constable here. Why, don't you think he had an execution against me for a little matter of groceries, and he came out and levelled at my old woman's ducks, and wanted me to drive 'em up and catch 'em for him, and I told him to catch them himself; and so he chased 'em round and round the house and every time he'd catch a duck, he'd sit down and wring its head off, and charge me a mile!"

NOTICE IN THIS.—A young Scotchman having wooed a buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish Justice of the Peace, to have the ceremony performed. They stood very quietly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband, "Say no more about that, sir," said the half-made husband—"if this hand remains upon my body, I'll make her obey me!" "Are we married yet," said the expectant maiden to the ratifier of covenants between man and woman. "No," said the wondering Justice. "Ah! very well," cried she, "we will finish the remainder to-morrow!" and away skipped the damsel, congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, and in order to accommodate them, he has opened out a large and choice selection of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Millinery,
Embracing every article in the trade. These goods have been selected by himself, expressly for this market, and he therefore can confidently recommend them to his customers.

Orders via the Northern Railroad, from the country punctually attended to.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A. H. EARL,
84, Yonge Street.
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1855. 15-16

GALLERY OF ART.

J. E. PELL,
Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER,
64, King Street West, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public at large, that his stock of
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES,
Window Cornices, Engravings, and other various articles in his line of business, is the most elegant and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

September 18, 1855. 15-32

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,
No. 36, Front Street, Toronto,
Opposite the City Hall.

Kept by DAVID KLEIN.

STABLES and Sheds to accommodate travellers. Meals ready at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style. 15-27

Fall Importations, 1855.

J. JACKSON,
No. 3, King Street West, Toronto,
HAVING completed his Fall Stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, is prepared to furnish Country Merchants and others, with every article in the Trade. J. J.'s stores will be found to consist of

China, Glassware, Granite, Stoneware, Press Spunged C. C. and Yellow Ware, which he will sell

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
As cheap as any house in the Trade. Assorted Orates kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 1855. 15-33

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,

Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.

HODGE & SON

WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.

HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1855. 15-24

A Building Lot for Sale

TOWN OF NEWMARKET,
Lot No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street, at the corner of Gordon Street, nearly opposite Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.

Apply to
GEORGE EAKIN,
Unionville.
Newmarket, Oct. 4th, 1855. 15-35

A Building Lot for Sale

TOWN OF NEWMARKET,
Lot No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street, at the corner of Gordon Street, nearly opposite Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.

Apply to
GEORGE EAKIN,
Unionville.
Newmarket, Oct. 4th, 1855. 15-35

AURORA ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having put the premises lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Lloyd, at
AURORA,

In thorough repair, are now prepared to execute orders in

Turning, Planing, Sawing,

And Drilling, on the shortest notice; and they hope by strict attention and punctuality to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B.—A full description of articles to be furnished.

MACHELL & ASHTON.

Aurora, Dec. 13, 1855. 15-45

Laborers Wanted.

BY the undersigned, to Saw and Bolt stove Timber, to whom liberal wages will be paid.

Likewise, Cash will be paid for any quantity of STAVE TIMBER, delivered at the Shop.

MACHELL & ASHTON.

Aurora, Dec. 13, 1855. 15-45

NEW IMPORTED GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have recently imported from Europe, Ex Steamers Africa, Pacific, Baltic, Empire State and Daniel Webster, a choice stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Among which will be found, extremely low, Plain and Cross-barred Muslins, Coburgs, Orleans, Alpaccas, French Marins, Gala Plaids, Muslin de Laines, &c., &c., Petersham, Tercels, Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Worsted Handkerchiefs, Mullers, Carpets, &c.

Also, from New York and Boston,

A choice stock of Fresh Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Sugar-house Syrup, Tobacco, American Cheese, and a general assortment of

Family Groceries.

American Hardware, Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Sateens, Plain and Figured Hartford Remnant Prints, Battings, and Tickings. Also, Ladies' Misses and Youths

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Metallic Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, and Fancy Articles. All of which will be sold at a small advance. These Goods were bought on much more advantageous terms than former Importations, by the senior Partner.

A General Call is Solicited.

CHAS. DOAN & CO.,

Sharon,

CHAS. DOAN, Aurora.

Aurora, Dec. 6, 1855. 3n-44

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of

Aurora, and surrounding Country,

That having purchased the premises lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD GILBANK, intends carrying on the business, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Consisting, in part, of Cloths, Satinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coburgs, Delaines, Gala Plaids, Lustres, Fancy Dress Stuffs, Flannels, Gingham, Fancy Ragatta and striped Shirting.

Ready Made Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, &c. A choice assortment of Family

GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS, RICE, &c.,

Fig Leaf, Honey Dew and other Tobaccos, Window Glass, Putty, Nails, &c., and all articles usually kept in the trade.

And having purchased his Goods under very advantageous circumstances, for Cash, feels confident of being able to give satisfaction with regard to prices and hopes by strict attention to business and an earnest desire to meet the wishes of his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.

Aurora, Oct. 28th, 1855. 15-39

William Taylor,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.

Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 15-21

WALTER B. GEIKIE M. D.,

LICENTIATE OF THE

MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,

AURORA, (MACHELL'S CORNERS.)

Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

W. MOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,

Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,

Office on Yonge Street.

Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 15-17

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station, and will procure bags.

W. MOSLEY.

Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.

Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. 15-31

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the

CARPENTER'S SHOP,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bosanko, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the

Carpenter and Joiners' Work,

In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WITTY & HARVEY,

Builders, &c., &c.

Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 15-17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to contract for Buildings. Having had experience in Toronto in some of the best shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—having constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work

Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,

Mouldings of any size, Fan Lights, Trusses, &c., &c., made to Order, and all work Warranted.

SHOP—Late Playter's tavern, Yonge Street.

All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.

JOHN BARKIN.

Aurora, March 8, 1855. 15-15

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

No. 35, King Street East, Toronto,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs Medicines Chemicals,

PAINTS, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpentine,

PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,

Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. 15-36

To Lease,

FOR a term of Seven Years from the 1st of April next, Lot No. 25, in the 2nd con. of Whitechurch now occupied by J. N. Goodwin.

Apply to

WILLIAM ROE, Esq.,

Newmarket, or to

REV. WILLIAM RITCHIE,

Sole Trustee—Georgina.

Newmarket, July 29, 1855. 15-36

BUTLERS PATENT FLOPPING MILLS!



WESTON, COGSWELL & Co.

(Successors to Lowell, Wright & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS, 42, MAIN STREET,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MANUFACTURER of every description of

the most approved Mill Machinery. Plans and Specifications for Merchant and Custom Mills made to order. Constantly on hand—Dutch Anchor or Rolling Cloth, Screen Wire, India Rubber and Leather Belting, Mill Ticks, Hosiery Bales and Screws, Flour Packers, Suction Plaster, &c.

Agents for the most celebrated Smit Machines. Refer to Messrs. Hibbard, Jolls & Barton, J. S. Trobridge, Pratt & Co., Buffalo, Eagle Iron Works Co., Buffalo; Dr. O. Ford, Newmarket.

Orders from Canada punctually attended to.

Buffalo, Aug. 23rd, 1855. 15-36

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has

constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

Kermott, Brother & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Dye-stuffs, Spices, Rosin, Garden Seeds, &c.

Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, Hair Oils, Essences, &c., &c.

Newmarket, March 29, 1855. 15-3

TORONTO

Boot and Shoe Store!

JUST Received, by the subscriber, a Large and well selected stock of spring and summer

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For men, women and children, made of the best materials and in the latest styles.

The subscriber, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed, respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above stock.

The whole has been selected with great care, expressly for this market.

W. CARLINE.

Newmarket, April 20, 1855. 15-11

Don't Read This,

And then throw down the paper and forget all about it.

THOMAS NIXON

HAS now on hand a considerable amount of

MIND AND BODY.

That for the mind consists of choice reading matter—selected by himself with care, and is offered to the public at publishers' prices.

The food for the body, which he offers, is composed of Bacon, Hams, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c.; all of which, having been purchased with cash, T. N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourselves.

Do you desire to Save Money?

THEN purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China, T. N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Delph, Glass-ware, Nails, Books, Stationery and Patent Medicines, at

T. NIXON'S,

Opposite Howitt's Hotel.

Thomas Nixon

HAS on hand, in addition to those heretofore advertised, the following BOOKS:

Memories of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a Slave.

The American Farmer. Life of Horace Greely.

Minio Herman. Household scenes for home circles.

Colonies of Australia. Life of W. H. Seward.

American Agitators and Reformers.

History of the Insurrection in China.

Incidents and narratives in a Pastor's Life.

Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern. The Master minds of the West.

Memorials of English Martyrs. Our Parish.

Cunningham's Scripture Reading—Leviticus. Pride and Prejudice.

Daniel Boone and the Hunters of Kentucky.

The Teacher and the parent. The Lamp Lighter.

Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Farnell, Watson, Green and Herbert.

Pearl Fishing, choice English Biography.

The War or voices from the ranks, only 1s 4d.

Novellists of the Muscians. Smith's History of Greece.

Ser-Sisters or the Russia of To-day, only 1s 6d.

The Old House by the River. Good's Book of Nature.

Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war.

Battles of the Crimea. Twice told tales.

Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.

The Slave of the Lamp. Curiosities of Literature.

Ernest Christianity, by Coughley.

Life on the Plains and at the Diggins.

Family Bibles, a large supply of Stationery, Blank Account Books, Music, Music Books, and a variety of Fancy Articles. The National School Books of every description, as usual, to merchants, at publishers' wholesale prices.

BOOK BINDING.

In all its forms, done on the shortest notice, and at very low prices.

THOMAS NIXON is now prepared to insure

buildings against loss by Fire, in either the "Beacon" company of London (England), or the "Western" of Toronto.

The Subscriber is now prepared to pay the highest price in CASH, for all kinds of Farm Produce.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, May 11, 1855. 15-3

Stove Warehouse

NEWMARKET,

Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warerooms.

G. MORTIMORE & CO.

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES,

Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing! All orders punctually attended to.

Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853. 15-32

PENITENTIARY

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Wholesale and Retail.

Prices much Reduced.

THE subscriber has just opened, and offers at Wholesale and Retail, at the

New Store on Yonge Street,

A few doors above King Street, Toronto, a large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting in part of Men's Calf, Kip, and Coarse Boots; Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, and Children's Wear of all kinds, which he will sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.

This Work is from the Manufactory of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, C. W., and for durability and quality, cannot be surpassed by any in Canada.

India Rubbers in Great Variety.

JAS. B. CARRUTH.

Toronto, Sept. 18, 1855. 15-13-33

NEW FOUNDRY,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber having lately established an Iron Foundry in this place, is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, either in Casting any kind of

Machinery for Mill Gearing.

Or putting up STEAM ENGINES, on the shortest notice.

STEAM ENGINES.

And all manner of Millwright Work, done to order. Cash paid for old Iron.

TH